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ABSTRACT

Part of a larger study of recreation and leisure patterns of adults in the Piedmont Region, this report focused on the activities of small town and non-metropolitan residents. The Piedmont Region was defined as counties where the western/northern boundary is fixed by the Appalachian Mountains and the eastern/southern boundary by the coastal plains region. All male and female household heads 17 years of age and older living in the area were interviewed. Data were collected during July 1971 by 1,500 telephone interviews conducted from 9:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. to obtain an equal number of males and females. Respondents were asked to think about activities engaged in when not on a regular job and to name the one activity considered the most enjoyable. Activities were grouped by non-sports and attended sports/outdoor activities. Findings showed that residence is a significant variable in choosing a favorite leisure activity but not in the ranking of these choices; urban adults have a wider variety of choices than non-metropolitan adults; mass forms of leisure activities are not favorites of Piedmont adults in towns or cities; and Piedmont adults prefer sports and outdoor activities to watching others play. (NQ)

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THE MEANING OF NON-WORK ACTIVITIES TO SMALLTOWN-NON METROPOLITAN RESIDENTS OF THE PIEDMONT REGION

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INTRODUCTION

The study reported here is a part of a larger study of recreation and leisure patterns found among adult residents of the Piedmont Region. It is one of the increasing number of investigations into patterns of recreation and leisure activities of Americans conducted by the National Park Service. It focuses attention on the patterns of recreation and leisure activities of the small town and non-metropolitan resident.

The question posed by this research is: what is the meaning (value) and social context of the favorite leisure activity of adults? In particular, the research focuses on the favorite leisure activity found among adults in the Piedmont Region of the United States. It seeks to identify the activities enjoyed most, the meaning (value) placed on the activity by the adult, and the social context, i.e., social network (bonds) in which it takes place. We have attempted to determine the relationship between the choice of a favorite activity and the residence of adult respondents.

A major assumption of this study is that what people do most in their leisure time may not be what they enjoy most. Studies which focus on activity lists and time studies may tell us more about the limitations of options, built in obsolesence and boredom in a mass urban society than about leisure behavior.

Mass leisure is a social fact of American life in the seventies. The small town adult no less than his city cousin has more free time in the form of shorter work weeks, longer vacation, and extended years of retirement. The impact of the mass media and the automobile on the small town, non-metropolitan adults' recreation and leisure activities has been to make urban types of activities accessible to them and to narrow the differences in the type of activities pursued

by the small towner and city adult. As early as 1940 Dwight Sanderson observed that rural and small town leisure activities and the mores concerning them tend to approximate those of the city.[1] In our study we assume that residence no longer is a significant variable in explaining what leisure activities adults puruse. It hypothesizes that residence is a significant variable in explaining the difference in the choice of the favorite activity and the meaning of that activity to the adult.

Most of the studies of rural-small town and urban differences in leisure activities were conducted during the 1920-1940 period of interest in the sociology of leisure. Major rural sociology texts include descriptive summaries from these studies. However, they devote relatively little attention to leisure patterns and recreational activities.[2]

Vidich and Bensman's only reference to leisure activities in SMALL TOWN IN MASS SOCIETY is as a variable in explaining class differences among the residents of Springdale.[3] Saxon Graham's study of the social correlates of adult leisure includes a rural urban difference in activities. Although, his focus is not on the favorite leisure activity, but on the activities in which the adult spends the most of his free time, his findings provide some background for interpreting the Piedmont data.[4] He found that urban adults participate more in spectator sports and mild exercise than rural dwellers, and that a larger number of urbanites reported they had indulged in reading, games, and hobbies in their homes in the week prior to the interview. The rural place adults had the highest proportion of home activities. Graham found no rural-urban differences in strenuous exercise, visiting, and in spectator activities. Graham's findings support Sanderson's earlier observation about the blurring of rural-urban differences in leisure and recreational activities.

We found many studies based on the ways people use their non-work time and

how much time is devoted to each non-work activity or some selected activities such as TV viewing, participant sports, spectator activities, etc., and those that correlate age, sex, class, and/or rural-urban differences. We found only one study of the favorite leisure activity. Havighurst's Kansas City Adult Studies of the nature and values of meaningful free time activity are unique in emphasis on the favorite leisure activity. He reports on the age and sex differences in the choices, but not residence and differences in the choices.[5]

Havighurst found that focus on the favorite activity resulted in a number of common activities failing to rank high in the order of preference. Although practically everyone in his sample paid attention to TV, it was not mentioned as a favorite activity by an overwhelming number, nor was reading. Fishing was mentioned as a favorite but it was not as widely shared as a leisure activity as expected. Havighurst's findings and classification scheme are used in the following analysis and discussion of the Piedmonter's favorite leisure activities.

The resurregence of the sociology of leisure and the emerging interest in the urbanization of the small town increases the significance of a survey study of the differences in leisure patterns of non-metropolitan and metropolitan residents.

METHODS AND SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The survey data were collected by telephone interviews from 1,500 adults in the Piedmont region of the United States during July 1972.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The universe sampled consisted of all male and female households 18 years of age and older living in the Piedmont area (Figure 1). The Piedmont area is specifically defined in terms of counties, Washington, D.C., New York City, and Delaware excluded, where the western/northern boundary is fixed by the

Appalachian Mountains and the eastern/southern boundary is fixed by the coastal plains region (fall line at about 200' elevation in the northern states, and up to 400' in the southern states). At the time of the study there were approximately 15 million adults 18 years of age and older living in the region.

The sample design involves a specifically-drawn stratified multi-stage area probability sample using 150 sampling points, with each household in the Piedmont area given an equal probability of selection. A total of 1,500 households were sampled from this universe.

The 150 graphically located points were used to designate telephone book areas. Within each telephone book area, exchanges were selected with equal probability from all the exchanges in the area. Five exchanges were selected for each sampling point, making a total of 750 telephone exchanges.

Following Field's design a computer program was designed to generate the remaining four digits of an individual number. Using this procedure, unlisted numbers and private listings were included within the sample in proportion to their appearance in the population as a whole. Field and others estimate that without employing such procedures twenty-five percent of all telephone subscribers in the metropolitan area would not have been accessible for possible inclusion in the study.[6]

Within exchanges, the generated telephone numbers were selected by random numbers. And within households, either the male or female head of household was selected by a systematic procedure designed to yield an equal number of each per sampling point.

Selection of Metro Areas and Non-Metro Counties

Additional implicit stratification was obtained by utilizing a zoning procedure within the strata. Within the metropolitan area strata, each area was listed in order of size and zones created which utilized this implicit size

stratification to increase sampling efficiency. The same approach was utilized for selecting non-metropolitan areas. In this case, the counties within each state were listed in order of size before zoning. A total of 150 zones were used. In each zone, the metro area or non-metro county (or counties) was selected with probability proportionate to population 18 and over.

Ogburn and Duncan's categories of city size and metro-non metro area were adopted which define metropolitan places of more than 50,000 and non-metropolitan as places of less than 50,000. Small town is defined as places of 10,000 or less.[7] The distribution of the respondents by size of place or residence is shown in Table 1 (Selected Characteristics of Piedmont Non-Metro and Metro Adults).

For each sampling point, an equal number (10) interviews were obtained, five with male and five with female household heads. The interviewers were instructed to ask to speak with either the male or female head of the household. To further avoid a female bias, interviews were conducted from 9:00 A.M. until 10:00 P.M. each day ensuring an opportunity to interview male or female heads of household who worked outside the home.

There were 14,754 dialings made to complete 1,500 interviews. The average length of an interview was 18 minutes.

Over 60 percent of the failures to complete interviews were not refusals, but no answer (28.7 percent). The overall refusal rate was 7.8 percent which is below that normally obtained when using a mailed questionnaire. Our experience supports Field's evaluation of the telephone interview as a especially efficient method for obtaining information about leisure activities and outdoor activities (Field).[8]

The Piedmont respondents were very reluctant to divulge information about their total family income. Seventeen percent refused to divulge the requested information. An interview error resulted in the failure to report the age of

120 of the respondents. The nature of the research strategy (the use of telephone interviews) precluded ascertaining the racial membership of the respondents. Given the sensitive nature of racial relations it was felt that questions about race would lead to undue hostility and influence the collection of adequate information of primary concern.

With the exception of these problems the information collected from the 1,500 interviews was complete and usable.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

There was an almost equal number of males (51 percent) and females (49 percent) in the non-metro and metro sample (Table 1). The age of the adults ranged from 17 to 85 years of age. Residential differences in the age of the respondents were found in the younger and older adult categories. There was a larger proportion of persons over 50 years of age (33 percent) than the non-metro (25 percent) sample. Some significant differences were observed in the marital status and educational achievement of the non-metro and metro adults. More non-metro adults were married (81.0 percent) than metro adults (77.5 percent). Twice as many metro adults were single (12 percent) as non metro adults (6.8 percent). There was no significant difference in the size of the families. The average family household was composed of two to three family members. Our sample reflects the national trend toward smaller families. Differences in occupation are observed in the technical one magerial category and the labor category. More technical and professional adults are in the metro sample and more laborers are in the non-metro sample.

Educational achievement for the non-metro resident was much lower than for the metro adults. Forty-four percent of the non-metro had less than a high school education compared with twenty-four percent of the metro respondents. More metro adults had been to college (37.8 percent) than non-metro adults

(22.5 percent). Incomes for the metro adult were much higher, i.e., made more than $10,000 a year. There were more adults with incomes under $5,000 in the non-metro sample. In a study of patterns of leisure the educational level and income of the adult is an important factor in determining what activity is enjoyed and can be afforded.

PIEDMONT PATTERNS OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The Piedmont patterns of leisure behavior are based on the favorite leisure activity rather than on all of the leisure activities of the adult or time studies that record the frequency and duration of the activities. The favorite activity is studied in its social context and the meaning of the activity to adults.

THE FAVORITE LEISURE ACTIVITIES

We asked the respondent to think about the activities engaged in when not on a regular job and to name the one activity considered the most enjoyable. The activities were grouped by non-sports, attended sports/outdoor activities. Table 2 presents the grouped frequencies of these activities named by small town, non-metro, and metropolitan adults.

Reading this list and the frequency distribution of preferences it is possible to obtain some indication of the kinds of things adults like to do most and with the spread of the responses. No single activity received more than 15 percent of the choices.

Activities within the Participated in Sports/Outdoor Recreation were named as favorites by fifty-five percent of the non-metro respondents and 59 percent of the metro adults. In all groups two activities, swimming and fishing, accounted for half of those who named participant sports.

The Piedmont adults in towns or cities did not fit the characterization of the American spectator sportsman. Leisure studies that have categorized what people do and do most, lead to the conclusion that the most common leisure

activities are sedentary. Graham found that non-sports activities which involved little physical exercise bulked largest for rural and urban adults. It could be that at the time period in which many of these studies were made, adults were more sedentary (Beyer and Woods, Graham)[9], and that our data point toward a change to more involvement type leisure behavior. In any event, the findings of this study show that contrary to all the reports on the big business of college sports and the popularity of commercialized sports, Piedmont adults in town and city prefer doing things, particularly outdoors, to sitting and watching others play. No spectator sports appear on the list of the 14 highest ranked activities (Table 3).

Studies that report the amount of time devoted to TV viewing contribute to the sedentary image of the American adults. They have led many to conclude that TV viewing is the favorite non-work activity. Among the women (one percent), spectator activities were less popular than among the men (4.8 percent). Of the women who named a spectator sport, none chose basketball, football, or horse races. Baseball was the favorite spectator sport for all residential groups. In the other spectator activities, six percent of the non-metro and five percent of the metro adults said watching TV, attending a movie or concert was their most enjoyable activity.

However, when the fourteen activities most frequently named were ranked, TV viewing was higher by non-metro (fifth) than by metro respondents (seventh).

The metro adults enjoyed a wider variety of activities than did the non-metro adults. Small town adults did not include as favorites, entertaining, going out, listening to the radio, visiting museums, shopping, attending basketball games or horse races, bike riding, sail boating, snow skiing, or motorcycling.

Table 3 shows the relationship between the ranking of the fourteen favorite activities by the residence of the respondents. Eight of these top fourteen

are participant sports/outdoor activities. Preferences for participant sports/outdoor activities hold for all residential groups.

The high correlation of the rankings indicate little difference in the highest ranked favorite activities among non-metro and metro adults, i.e., small town and non-metro adults' favorite activities approximate those of the metro adults. Major differences are observed not in ranking but in the proportions naming the activities. For example, swimming and fishing ranked first and second for both non-metro and metro groups, but almost twice as many non-metro named fishing as metro and one third more metro adults named swimming. These differences did not affect the ranking, and tend to obscure the relationship between residence and the favorite leisure activity.

In order to provide a better behavioral classification of the leisure activities than the three broad categories used in the above discussions, the data were subjected to the Havighurst classification. These categories differentiate between participant sports and other outdoor activities and are particularly helpful in classifying the diverse non-sports activities into meaningful categories.

Table 4 shows the distribution of choices using the Havighurst categories by residence. Participant sports remains the category ranked first by Piedmont adults (31.0 percent for non-metro and 42.9 percent for metro adults).

This classification identified the popularity of formal and informal groups that is obscured in the broader classification. By grouping the sex specific manipulative activities, i.e., mechanical and shop work, knitting, sewing, arts and crafts, the behavioral aspect of this leisure activity is identified.

The ranking of activities by Havighurst's categories is also significant and would support the conclusion that there is slight difference in the choices of non-metro and metro adults. Again, we find that the differences are between the proportions in specific categories. For example, although participant sports

ranks first for both residential groups, a larger proportion of metro adults named participant sports than non-metro did.

The high correlations in ranking by the 14 favorites and by the Havighurst categories lead to the conclusion that residence makes no difference in ranking of the favorite activity. However, the Chi square analysis which relates the proportions is significant and we are led to the conclusion that residence is related to the choice of specific activities (or categories of activities) but makes no difference in the ranking of the favorites. To summarize, we have found residential difference in leisure activities to be in the proportions of the specific activities (Table 3) and categories (Table 4) and in the variety of activities named (Table 2) by the respondents.

SOCIAL SETTING FOR THE FAVORITE ACTIVITY

Most Piedmont adults enjoyed their favorite activity away from home with some family members, frierds and neighbors. To construct the social setting for the favorite activity we asked the respondent about the most recent time he had enjoyed his activity, where it took place, who and how many people were with him. Tables 5, 6, and 7 present the data concerning the social setting by residence.

Residence was no found to be related to the place named for the most enjoyed activity (Table 5). Most metro and non-metro Piedmonters (73 percent) named some place other than their homes as the place where they most recently enjoyed their favorite activity. Differences occur in the places away from home chosen by the non-metro and metro adult. Parks, beaches and lakes were named less frequently by the metro adults than by the non-metro adults.

A significant number of Piedmont adults prefer an activity they do alone. One-fourth (25 percent of the metro and 23 percent of the non-metro) respondents said their favorite activity was done alone. Since the activity named was not what was done most, but what was enjoyed most, the choice of a solitary activity

was significant in interpreting the social nature of leisure behavior. The analysis of the alone group of the total sample reported elsewhere showed the loners were from smaller families with fewer or no children, not married, widowed or divorced, and included more females than males.[8] Three-fourths of the alone group named a non-sports activity as the most enjoyable one. The data suggests that the loner in leisure activities is a single female over 65 years of age who prefers non-sports activities at home.

Only a slight difference in the composition of the social networks of the metro and non-metro adults was observed (Table 6). The non-metro adult network for the favorite activity is more likely to include family members, spouse, children siblings, and other family members except parents. The proportion of metro and non-metro adult networks which include parents and friends is similar.

The size of the activity groups ranges from 2 to 99. Table 7 presents the data on the relationship between the size of the group and the residence of the adult. The median size for the groups is four and the average is seven. Some residential differences are found in the proportion of non-metro (62 percent) networks composed of 2 to 4 others and of the metro (55 percent).

To further understand the social nature of the activity group and social context of the favorite activity, we asked a series of questions to provide some measure of the primary nature of the groups, i.e., the degree to which the activity involves a closed group. Yancey labeled this the "social closure of leisure activity groups." The Piedmonters were asked, "Have you done this other times with the same group or was this the first time?" and "While you were involved in this activity did other people join you and become part of your group?"

Table 8 reports the social closure in the activity groups by residence. It is clear from these data that favorite leisure activities take place in relatively

closed (exclusive) groups regardless of size of place or residence.

THE MEANING OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES

An understanding of adult leisure patterns requires more than knowledge about what the leisure activity is and the social setting. To go beyond the what and where aspect of leisure behavior we asked the why or meaning questions. The respondents were read a list of five statements and asked to tell which one best describes why he did the activity.

The statements formed a typology of leisure behavior: (1) the social type includes those who chose the statement, "I enjoy being with the people I was with," and represents those who enjoy being with a particular group of people as part of the enjoyment of the activity; (2) the prestige type includes those who chose the statements, "It is important to be seen doing the right thing," and "It is important to be seen with the right people," and represents those for whom leisure activities are clearly related to social mobility and social class; (3) the hedonistic type includes those who chose the statement, "I like the feeling I get out of the activity," and represents those who respond to the pleasure or satisfaction of the activity; (4) the ethical type includes those who chose the statement, "I believe you ought to have a leisure activity," and represents those who are interpreting the work ethic in leisure time; (5) the anomic represents those for whom the four types don't fit, who were just killing time, aimless use of time, didn't know why they enjoyed the activity.

Table 9 presents data concerning the reported meaning of the favorite activity by age. Residence and the meaning of the favorite activity are related. Most metro Piedmonters enjoy their leisure activity for its own sake and to be with a particular group of people, i.e., for hedonistic and social reasons. Prestige considerations are minor factors in describing the nature

of adult leisure behavior for non-metro and metro adults alike (3 percent).

Residential differences are observed in the larger proportion (41.6 percent) of the metro adults in hedonistic type, i.e., enjoy or like the feeling they get from the activity, compared with the non-metro adults (30.9 percent). Differences are also found in the ethical and anomic. Ethical reasons are slightly higher for the non-metro group (22.8 percent) and lower for the metro adults (20.8 percent).

An additional indication of the value of a favorite activity is the stability of the choice, i.e., is it a transitional activity, a new activity, and/or one that the person is likely to continue to enjoy. To provide some measure of the stability of the choice we asked the Piedmonters, "Now think back five years ago. If I had asked you then what activity you considered most enjoyable, do you think your answer would be the same as now or different?" and "Now, try to imagine five years ahead. If about five years from now, I were to ask you what activity you considered most enjoyable, do you think your answer would be the same as now or different?"

Over half (61-63 percent of both groups) said the activity choice would have been the same five years ago. A slightly higher proportion (66 percent) thought they would choose the same activity in the future. Residence made no significant difference in the stability of the choices. In terms of leisure behavior these responses indicate that adult leisure choices tend to become persistent patterns throughout the adult life cycles.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Voluntary association research suggests that much adult recreation is carried out in such formal group structure (1959, Graham; 1946, Komarvsky).[11] The urban American is characterized as a joiner. The Piedmonter fits the characterization (1962, Hausknecht).[12] He joins volunteer organizations and he is active in them.

Most Piedmonters (74 percent) hold membership in one or more volunteer organizations, but few (2 percent) choose activities in or with their groups as the favorite activity. When the fourteen favorite activities were ranked by residence, volunteer organizations were not included (Table 4). When we applied the data to the Havighurst classification more non-metro than metro adults named volunteer organizations activities as a favorite (Table 5). Informal groups were more popular than formal ones for both groups. Memberships in various types of organizations are presented in Table 10. The non-metro Piedmonter held about the same number of memberships in organizations as the metro, more memberships in religious groups, and was more active in all the organizations in which he held memberships than the metro adult. This finding is contrary to the traditional concept that the metro (urban) adult belongs to more organizations and depends upon them for social activities than the non-metro adult.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS

In this study of the nature and meaning of leisure activities for adults, residence is found to be a significant variable in the choice of a favorite leisure activity, but not significant in the ranking of these choices. In general, urban adults' leisure activities include a wider variety of choices than non-metro adults.

Our data suggests that mass forms of leisure activities are not favorites of Piedmont adults in towns or cities. Piedmonters prefer doing things outdoors to sitting and watching others play.

Most of the favorite activities take place away from home with the same informal, small group of friends and/or spouse and children.

Sports and outdoor activities are favorites for over half of the respondents. When the favorite activities were ranked, swimming, and fishing were the most popular. Eight of the fourteen top favorites are sports or outdoor activities. Spectator sports were favorites with few adult residents.

Although most Piedmonters preferred activities they do with others, a significant number of non-metro and metro (24 percent) said their favorite activity is done alone. Most of the loners were single, from smaller families, female, and preferred non-sports activities. The user of the data is warned of the temptation to interpret them as supporting the characterization of American life as suffering from a breakdown in primary relations, alienation, etc. The data do not tell us that these adults spend most of their leisure time alone, only that their favorite leisure activity is done alone. The data do indicate the autonomous, self-directing nature of leisure behavior.

The majority of adults do their favorite activity for the pleasure derived from it and being with a special group of people.

Formal organizations do not provide the social network for the favorite activity of most Piedmont adults, but over half of them belong to one or more associations. The non-metro adult is more active in all the associations to which he belongs than the metro adult. The small town and non-metro adult has become an urban joiner. Only two percent chose activities in or with these groups as the favorite activity.

CONCLUSION

The focus of this analysis of leisure behavior has been on the small town and non-metro adult and his favorite leisure activity. It has proved to be provocative and productive. As we expected, residence no longer makes a difference in the most popular urban type leisure activities, but it does make a difference in the variety of activities and the proportion of adult participation. The movement to urbanize and develop non-metro places requires recreational planners to know more about the differences and similarities in adult leisure behavior.

The telephone interview has limitations which we anticipated, but it did provide the base line data quickly from which to generate hypotheses and

and identify areas for additional research.

The use of the 'favorite leisure activity' approach, i.e., the qualitative approach, rather than the quantitative approach produced new insights and understanding of adult leisure behavior. For example, the spectator activities were not the popular ones. Comparisons with studies that were quantitative with the Piedmont findings further supports our hypothesis that what people do most in their leisure time may not be what they like most.

Social planners who make decisions about programs and facilities based on broad lists of activities, the amount of time spent on the activity may continue to build in obsolescence and boredom. Understanding the nature of the most enjoyed non-work activity of adults provides a bases for evaluating present facilities and planning adult leisure activities which include more options and increase the accessibility to these activities for small town and non-metro adults.

Table 1

Selected Social Characteristics of Piedmont Adults by Residence: Metropolitan-Non-Metropolitan

Characteristic	Residence Non-Metro N=337	Metro N=1163
Sex		
Male	50.7	50.1
Female	49.3	49.7
Age		
17-29	30.0	22.3
30-49	44.6	44.3
50-64	17.4	23.0
65 and over	8.0	5.1
Marital Status		
Single	6.8	12.0
Married	81.0	77.5
Widowed	6.5	5.5
Divorced/Separated	5.6	4.7
Residence		
Under 1,000	3.3	
1,000-2,499	3.1	
2,500-4,999	2.0	
5,000-9,999	4.6	
10,000-24,000	6.3	
25,000-49,999	3.1	
total	22.4	
50,000-999,999		0
100,000-499,999		17.7
500,000-1 million		11.3
1 million +		48.6
total		77.6
Occupation		
Technical, Professional	8.6	19.0
Manager, Official	19.6	18.4
Proprietor		5.6
Clerical	4.7	6.7
Craftsman, skilled	9.2	22.3
Semi-skilled	24.0	6.8
Service Worker	6.8	6.9
Laborer	7.1	10.0
Not in Labor Force	11.6	7.0
Sales	5.6	3.4
Not reported	2.7	

Table 1 (continued)

Characteristic	Residence Non-Metro N=337	Metro N=1163
Educational Level		
8th grade or less	16.9	9.0
Some High School	27.3	15.1
High School	31.8	36.3
Some College	9.8	16.0
College	7.4	13.2
Graduate Studies	5.3	8.6
Other	0.9	0.9
Income		
Under $5,000	17.8	9.7
$5,000-$6,999	2.7	0.9
$7,000-$9,999	20.8	21.0
$10,000-$14,999	19.9	26.5
over $15,000	12.8	20.3
not reported	13.1	10.6
Size of Family		
1	5.9	9.4
2	26.7	22.5
3	21.4	19.2
4	19.6	21.2
5	13.6	14.9
6	7.1	5.8
7	2.4	2.8
8	1.5	2.1
9	0.6	0.7

Table 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE LEISURE ACTIVITY BY CATEGORY AND RESIDENCE
(N=1500)

ACTIVITY	Non-Metro (N=337) FREQUENCY	PERCENT	Small Town (N=195) FREQUENCY	PERCENT	Metro (N=1163) FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Non-Sports						
Art/Craft Work	2	0.6	1	0.5	19	1.6
Club Meeting	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Cooked	5	1.5	3	1.5	9	0.8
Concert/Play/ Lecture	2	0.6	1	0.5	3	0.3
Entertain Guests	0	0.0			2	0.2
Gardening	21	6.2	10	5.3	39	3.4
Went Out	5	1.5	4	2.0	22	1.9
Mechanical/Repairs	3	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.2
Movie	2	0.6	2	1.0	9	0.8
Play/Listen to Music	4	1.2	3	1.5	14	1.2
Play Cards	7	2.1	6	3.5	27	2.3
Listen to Radio	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4
Read	14	4.2	4	2.0	66	5.7
Sew	9	2.7	5	2.5	30	2.6
Shop Work	1	0.3	1	0.5	1	0.1
Shopped	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Watch TV	18	5.3	15	6.6	52	4.5
Visit/Partied	3	0.9	2	1.0	6	0.5
Volunteer Service	7	2.1	4	2.0	10	0.9
Work Around House	7	2.1	5	2.5	14	1.2
Driving	9	2.7	8	4.1	38	3.3
Play with Kids	3	0.9	2	1.5	10	0.9
Church Work	5	1.5	3	0.5	9	0.8
Knit	7	2.1	2	2.0	4	0.3
Other Non-Sport	2	0.6	1	0.5	18	1.5
TOTAL	136	40.4	77	39.6	412	35.4
Spectator Sports						
Baseball	5	1.5	4	2.5	23	2.0
Basketball	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Football	2	0.6	1	0.5	4	0.3
Horse Race	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3
Stockcar Race	2	0.6	1	0.5	3	0.3
Other Attended	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0.0
TOTAL	10	3.0	7	4.0	35	3.0

Table 2 (Continued)
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE LEISURE ACTIVITY BY CATEGORY AND RESIDENCE
(N=1500)

ACTIVITY	Non-Metro (N=337) FREQUENCY	Non-Metro (N=337) PERCENT	Small Town (N=195) FREQUENCY	Small Town (N=195) PERCENT	Metro (N=1163) FREQUENCY	Metro (N=1163) PERCENT
Participating Sports/ Outdoor Recreation						
Play Baseball/ Softball	11	3.3	6	3.0	33	2.8
Basketball	1	0.3	1	0.5	13	1.1
Go to Beach	2	0.6	2	1.0	15	1.3
Bike Riding	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.9
Motorboating	6	1.8	1	0.5	15	1.3
Sailboating	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.9
Bowling	11	3.3	6	3.0	71	6.1
Camping	9	2.7	5	2.5	24	2.1
Fishing	46	13.6	27	13.8	83	7.1
Golf	22	6.5	12	6.1	57	4.9
Hiking	1	0.3	1	0.5	7	0.6
Horseback Riding	3	0.9	2	1.0	13	1.1
Hunting	7	2.1	3	1.5	13	1.1
Visit Parks	1	0.3	1	0.5	2	0.2
Tennis	5	1.5	2	1.0	51	4.4
Touch Football	2	0.6	1	0.5	2	0.2
Snow Skiing	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.8
Swimming	34	10.1	25	12.7	177	15.2
Water Skiing	5	1.5	3	1.5	9	0.8
Walk/Jog	4	1.2	3	1.5	15	1.3
Visit Museum	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Motorcycling	5	1.5	0	0.0	9	0.8
Picnicing	5	1.5	3	1.5	10	0.9
Other Participating Sports	6	1.8	3	1.5	37	3.2
TOTAL	186	55.2	107	54.9	688	59.2
Non-Classified	5	1.5	3	1.5	28	2.4

TABLE 3
RANK ORDER OF FAVORITE LEISURE
ACTIVITY BY RESIDENCE. (N=1500)

Activity		Residence Non Metro N= 337	Metro N= 1163
Fishing	PS/O*	13.6%	7.1%
Swimming	PS/O	10.1%	15.2%
Golf	PS/O	6.5%	4.9%
Gardening	NS	6.2%	3.4%
Watching T.V.	NS	5.3%	4.5%
Reading	NS	4.2%	5.7%
Bowling	PS/O	3.3%	6.1%
Baseball/Softball	PS/O	3.3%	2.8%
Traveling	NS	2.7%	3.3%
Sewing	NS	2.7%	2.6%
Camping	PS/O	2.7%	2.1%
Play Cards	NS	2.1%	2.3%
Other Participating Sports	PS/O	1.8%	3.2%
Tennis	PS/O	1.5%	4.4%

r=.653 z=2.35 significant at .01
*PS/O = Participant Sports/Outdoor Recreation
NS = Non Sports

Table 4

Havighurst Categories of Favorite
Activity by Residence
N=1500

Activity	Non-Metro n= 337	Metro n= 1163
Formal groups	2.3	1.2
Informal groups	5.7	5.9
Travel	3.0	3.7
Participant Sports	31.0	42.9
Spectator Sports	3.3	3.9
T.V. and Radio	6.0	5.1
Fishing-Hunting	17.7	9.5
Gardening	7.7	3.8
Manipulation	9.7	6.9
Read, Art Appreciation	4.7	6.5
Other out door Sports	9.3	10.9

r=.845 z=3.03 significant at .01

TABLE 5

LOCAL PLACE OF FAVORITE ACTIVITY
BY RESIDENCE (N=1500)

Place	Total (N=1500)	Residence Non-Metro (N=330)	Metro N=1163
Home	36.3%	37.1%	36.1%
Friend/Family	3.2%	2.7%	3.3%
Park	5.5%	6.2%	5.3%
Beach/Lake	18.8%	22.3%	17.8%
Stadium	4.3%	4.5%	4.3%
School	2.3%	1.2%	2.2%
Other away from home	29.0%	24.9%	30.4%

TABLE 6

SOCIAL NETWORK FOR FAVORITE ACTIVITY BY RESIDENCE
PERCENT WITH WHOM THEY DID THEIR FAVORITE ACTIVITY
(N=1500)

Relationship	N=337	N=1163
Spouse	24.0%	27.3%
Child	22.8%	20.1%
Sibling	3.0%	4.6%
Parent	2.1%	2.1%
Other Family	12.8%	10.9%
Friend	33.8%	34.7%
Neighbor	5.0%	5.2%

TABLE 7

GROUP SIZE BY RESIDENCE

Group Size	Residence Non Metro N=258	Metro N=870
2	20.9%	21.1%
3	15.1%	12.5%
4	27.1%	22.2%
5	5.8%	10.0%
6	8.1%	9.8%
7-10	8.9%	12.1%
11-20	8.1%	7.6%
21-99	5.8%	4.7%

TABLE 8

SOCIAL CLOSURE IN LEISURE ACTIVITY BY RESIDENCE

Have you done this other times with the same group or was it the first time?	Residence Non Metro N=337	Metro N=1163
Same group	23.1%	25.1%
First time	8.3%	9.5%
Previously with some of the same group	59.9%	58.0%
Don't know		7.4%
	8.6%	7.4%
While you were involved in this activity did other people join you and become part of your group		
Yes	27.6%	29.1%
No	49.3%	45.3%

TABLE 9

TYPOLOGY OF MEANING OF FAVORITE
LEISURE ACTIVITY BY RESIDENCE. (N=1500)

Type	Residence	
	Non-Metro N=337	Metro N=1163
Social	33.9%	24.8%
Status (Prestige)	3.3%	3.1%
Hedonistic	30.9%	43.6%
Ethical	22.8%	20.8%
Anomie	9.1%	7.7%

$x^2 = 20.0781$ 7 d.f. significant at .01

TABLE 10

TYPE OF VOLUNTARY MEMBERSHIPS HELD
BY NON-METRO AND METRO ADULTS. (N=1500)

Type of Membership	Residence	
	Non-Metro N=337	Metro N=1163
Occupational	21.1%	21.9%
Fraternal	23.4%	22.2%
Civic-Service	19.9%	18.2%
Religious	70.6%	62.7%
Other	5.6%	9.6%

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